

SIMAKOV, P.V.; KOCHEGINA, V.V.

Study on the nutritional value of certain products from wheat flour  
[with summary in English]. Vop.pit. 18 no.1:23-26 Ja-F '59.  
(MIRA 12:2)  
1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii pitaniya rastushchego organizma  
(zav. P.V. Simakov) Instituta pitaniya AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(FLOUR,  
nutritional value of wheat flour in animals (Rus))

SIMAKOV, P.V.

Quantitative determination of nucleic acids in human and animal  
blood. Vop. pit. 19 no. 6:69-71 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii pitaniya rastushchego organizma  
(zav. - P.V. Simakov) otdela detskogo pitaniya Instituta pitaniya  
AMN SSSR, Moskva.  
(NUCLEIC ACIDS) (BLOOD)

SIMAKOV, P.V.

Effect of certain amino acid foods on the excretion of uroamylase.  
Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 32 no.2:225-232 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Laboratory of Nutritional Physiology of the Growing Organism of  
the Child Nutrition Division of the Institute of Nutrition of the  
Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Moscow.  
(AMINO ACIDS)  
(ANYLASE)

SIMAKOV, P.V.

Excretion of allantoin with the urine in people of various ages.  
Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 33 no.3:385-391 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut pitaniya Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva.  
(ALLANTOIN) (URINE—ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY)  
(AGE)

1. Human L.V.

Amino acid - influencing factor of protein content in the blood. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 34 no.3, 1962. (MIRA 18:5)

I. Biobetamolayev I. M. et al. Institute of child nutrition  
Institute of nutrition USSR, Riga, Latvia.

SIMAKOV, P.V.

Changes in the content of nucleic acids in the blood of children  
of various ages with varying nutrition. Vop. pit 21 no.4:10-14  
Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zav. P.V.Simakov) otdela  
detskogo pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.  
(NUCLEIC ACIDS) (CHILDREN—NUTRITION)

MAKON, T. et al. 1966.

Effect of different amounts of sunflower oil on the excretion of  
uric acid in man with uric acid diathesis. Vop. pit. 24 no. 2:29-32  
(MIRA 18:8)  
In Engl. 1966.

1. Chirurgische Poliklinik der Medizinischen Akademie AMN SSSR.

1. SIMAKOV, S.
  2. USSR (600)
  4. Community Centers
  7. Why is the club empty? Klub, no. 11, 1952.
- 
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

SIMAKOV, S., shofer.

Some operational requirements in designing the ZIS-155 motor bus.  
Avt.transp.33 no.1:32 Ja'55. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Nezhinskaya avtotransportnaya kontora.  
(Motor buses)

LEBEDEV, N.N., inzhener, redaktor; VINOGRADOV, K.V., inzhener, redaktor;  
LEVI, S.S. inzhener, redaktor; ROZANOV, M.S., inzhener, redaktor;  
SIMAKOV, S.N., inzhener, redaktor; SOKOLOV, D.V., inzhener,  
redaktor; NIKOLAYEV, L.A., redaktor; DAKHNOV, V.S., tekhnicheskiy  
redaktor.

[Power engineering handbook for construction work] Spravochnik  
energetika na stroitel'stve. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po  
stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1954. 915 p. (MLRA 7:12)  
(Power engineering)

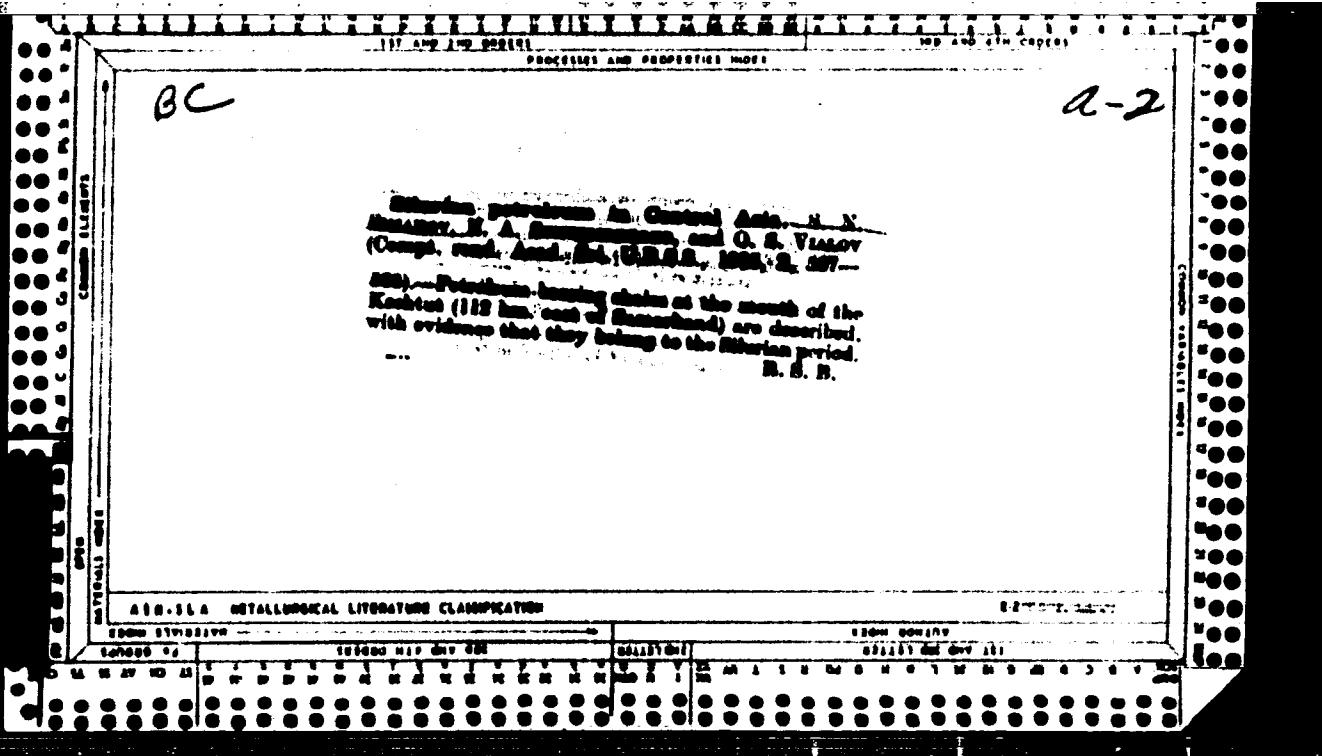
BOLJUNGEN, I.N., inzh.; VINOGRADOV, K.V., inzh.; VELLERSHTEYN, A.L., inzh.;  
GOL'DGOR, B.G., inzh.; KUZ'MIN, V.S., inzh.; KULIKOV, P.S., inzh.;  
LEBEDEV, N.N., inzh.; LEVI, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROZANOV, M.S.,  
inzh.; SIDOROV, V.H., inzh.; SOKOLOV, D.V., inzh.; SLONIM, N.M.,  
inzh., laureat Stalinskoy premii; EPSTEYN, A.L., inzh.; AMTRUSHIN,  
B.D., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SIMAKOV, S.N., inzh., nauchnyy red.;  
TRUBIN, V.A., glavnnyy red.; SOSHIN, A.V., zam.glavnogo red.; GRIN-  
VICH, G.P., red.; YEFIFANOV, S.P., red.; ONUFRIYEV, I.A., red.;  
ZIMIN, P.A., red.; VDOVEMKO, Z.I., red.izd-va; SHIROKOVA, G.M.,  
red.izd-va; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn.red.

[Power engineering handbook for construction work] Spravochnik  
energetika na stroitel'stve. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Pod red. N.N.  
Lebedeva. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.  
materialam, 1960. 736 p. (MIRA 13:11)  
(Power engineering)

VECHTOMOV, M.I., inzh.; KUDRYAVTSEV, V.A., inzh.; HALKES, D.A., inzh.; OSTROVSKIY, G.I.; POVERENNYY, L.D.; SUSHKOV, P.M., inzh.; TYULELEV, N.Z., inzh. Prinimali uchastiye: GALYANOVA, N.S., inzh.; PUTEYEVA, N.P.; IZRAYLOVICH, Ye.A., inzh.; MARCHENKO, G.A., inzh.; MALYGINA, Z.S.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.A.; SOKOV, V.N., inzh.; TARASOVA, S.N.; TASHAYEV, A.L., inzh.; FILIMONOV, S.V.; DRALICH, K.F., inzh., nauch. red.; NOVITCHENKO, K.M., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SIMAKOV, S.N., inzh., nauchnyy red.; FAKTOROVICH, Yu.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; STUPIN, Ye.N., otv. red.; LUTOV, N.S., red.; IVANOV, V.S., red.; BAGUZOV, N.P., glav. red.; VOLCHEGORSKIY, M.S., zam. glav. red.; DOBRYGIN, S.N., red.; NAZAROV, I.A., red.; KOLESNIKOV, S.I., red.; MEL'NIKOV, N.P., red.; SUSNIKOV, A.A., red.; STAROVEROV, I.G., red.; LYTKINA, L.S., red. izd-va; GORDEYEV, P.A., red. izd-va; OSENKO, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the designer of industrial, residential, and public buildings and structures; organization of construction and execution of building and assembly operations. Industrial construction] Spravochnik proektirovshchika promyshlennyykh, zhilykh i obshchestvennykh zdanii i sooruzhenii; organizatsiia stroitel'stva i proizvodstvo stroitel'no-montazhnykh rabot. Promyshlennoc stroitel'stvo. Pod red. P.M. Sushkova. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 372 p.  
(MIRA 15:2)

(Industrial buildings)



SIN 267, S. N.

Geology, Stratigraphic -Tertiary Tajikistan, Ferghana

Stratigraphy of Palaeogene deposits of the Ferghana Valley and of the Tajik Depression., Dokl. AN SSSR, 62, no. 1, 1952.

Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Geologo-Razvedochnyy Institut

rec'd/ 17 Feb. 1951

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952 ~~x1952~~ Uncl.

SHMIDT, O.I.; SIMAKOV, S.N.

Upper Cretaceous echinoidea of southeastern Central Asia. Trudy VNIIGRI  
no.66:5-92 '53.  
(Asia, Central--Sea urchins, Fossil)

SIMAKOV, S.N.

Problems of the stratigraphy of the Paleocene period of Fergana and the  
Tajik Depression. Trudy VNIIGAI no.66:201-218 '53. (MLRA 6t5)  
(Fergana--Geology, Stratigraphic) (Geology, Stratigraphic--Fergana)  
(Tajik Depression--Geology, Stratigraphic)

BYKOVA, N.K.; SIMAKOV, S.N.

Paleogene of Zevar. Trudy VNIGRI no.95:129-135 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Gissar Range--Geology, Stratigraphic)

SIMAKOV, S. N.

New data on the stratigraphy of the lower Paleogene of the  
Tajik Depression. Trudy VNIGRI no.95:136-142 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Tajik Depression--Geology, Stratigraphic)

SIMAKOV, S

N

Geologicheskoye stroyeniye i neftenosnost' Fergany (Geological formation  
and oil-bearing strata of the Fergana valley by) S. N. Simakov (1 Dr.)  
Leningrad, Gostontekhizdat, 1957.

60° p. Illus., Diagrams, Tables. (Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy  
Neftyanoy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Geologorvedochnyy Institut. Trudy,  
vyp. 110)

"Literatura": p. 593-601.

SIMAKOV, S.N.; KLYNEBERG, V.G.; VOROB'YEV, A.A.; ZAPRUDSKAYA, M.A.;  
NARIZHENAYA, V.Ye.; POYARKOVA, Z.N.; KHUTOROV, A.M.; VASILENKO,  
V.K., red.; DAYEV, G.A., vedushchiy red.; GENNAD'Yeva, I.M.,  
tekhn. red.

[Geological structure and oil potential of Fergana] Geologicheskoe  
stroenie i neftemnoost' Fergany. Leningrad. Gos. nauchn. tekhn.  
izd-vo neft. i gorno-tiplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 605 p. (Leningrad.  
Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologo-rasvedoch-  
nyi institut. Trudy, no.110). (MIRA 11:6)  
(Fergana—Petroleum geology)

SIMAKOV, S.N.

Prospects for exploring for oil and gas pools in the Tajik Depression. Sov.geol. 2 no.1:26-40 Ja '59. (MIMA 12:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut.

(Tajik Depression--Petroleum geology)  
(Tajik Depression--Gas, Natural--Geology)

SIMAKOV, S. N., Doc Geol-Min Sci -- "Chalk deposits of  
Fergana, their oil-bearing and gas-bearing capacities."

Len, State Fuel-Tech Pub House, 1961. (Min of Geol and  
Mineral Conservation  
Protection of ~~oil~~ Min Reserves of USSR. All-Union Sci-Res Geol  
Inst "VSEGEI") (KL, 8-61, 232

- 97 -

BUYAIOV, N.I.; VASIL'YEV, V.G.; KALININ, N.A.; SIMAKOV, S.N.

Classification of predicted oil and gas reserves and method of rating them. Geol. nefti i gaza 5 no.11:17-23 N '61.  
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanyy institut; Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnykh gazov; Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut.  
(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural--Geology)

BUYALOV, N.I.; VASIL'YEV, V.G.; YEROFEYEV, N.S.; KALININ, N.A.;  
KLESHCHEV, A.I.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.M.; L'VOV, M.S.; SIMAKOV,  
S.N.; YELIN, N.D., nauchnyy red.; CHARYGIN, M.M., nauchnyy  
red.; TOKAREVA, T.N., ved. red.; MITROFANOVA, G.M., tekhn.  
red.

[Method for evaluating the prospective oil and gas reserves]  
Metodika otsenki prognoznykh zapasov nefti i gaza. Lenin-  
grad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 81 p. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural—Geology)

AVKOV, V.Ya.; KLINNIKOV, I.A.; BUYALOV, N.I.; VASIL'YEV, V.G.; ZUBOV, I.P.;  
DIKLSHTEYN, G.Kh.; KALININ, N.A.; MAKSIMOV, S.P.; SIMAKOV, S.N.

Reconnaissance map of oil and gas reserves of the U.S.S.R. Geol.  
nefti i gaza 7 no.6:1-8 Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskiy komitet SSSR; Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut,  
Moskva; Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirod-nykh gazov i Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut.

AVROV, V.Ya.; GLINNIKOV, I.A.; BROD, I.O.[deceased]; BUYALOV, N.I.;  
VASIL'YEV, V.G.; DMITRIYEV, Ye.Ya.; YELIN, E.B.; YEROFEYEV,  
E.S.; ZUBOV, I.P.; KALININ, N.A.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.M.; MAKSEMOV,  
S.P.; L'VOV, M.S.; MIRCHINK, M.F.; OVCHINNIKOVA, T.G.;  
SIMAKOV, S.N.; TROFIMUK, A.A.; TKHOSTOV, B.A.; FEDOTOVA, M.I.,  
ved. red.

[Predicting gas potential of the U.S.S.R.] Prognoz gazonosno-  
sti SSSR. Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 175 p.  
(MIA 17:4)

TROFIMUK, A.A., et al., red.; MAKSEEV, S.P., znam. etn. russ.;  
GARSHILUAN, A.M., red.; SHAKEV, S.N., red.; GLAZOV, M.M., red.

[Petroleum geology] Geologija nefti. Moskva, Nauka,  
1961. 379 p. (Iz: Doklady sovetskikh geologov. Problem 1)  
(MFA 18:2)

I. Natsional'nyy komitet po doboru naftokazey SSSR.

PAKHOLKOV, V.S.; SIMAKOV, S. Ye.

Vanadium sorption from sulfuric acid and hydrofluoric acid solutions with anion exchanging resins AB 17 EDE 10P and AN 2F. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav., tvet met. 7 no.5:82-88 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

PAKHOMOV, V.S.; SIVAKOV, S.Ye.

Separation of vanadium and uranium in  $H_2SO_4$  - HF solutions  
using AV-17, PDE-10P, and AN-2F anion exchangers. Zhur. prikl.  
khim. 37 no.12:2565-2569 D '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

L 1847-66 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) DS/JD/JG/RM  
ACCESSION NR: AP5013070 UR/0149/54/000/001/0102/0109

AUTHOR: Pakholkov, V. S.; Simakov, S. Ye.

TITLE: Adsorption of niobium and tantalum from H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>-HF solutions by AV-17,  
EDE-10P, and AN-2F anionites

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1965, 102-109

TOPIC TAGS: niobium, tantalum, AN2F anionite, EDE10P anionite, ion exchange chromatography, ammonium compound

ABSTRACT: Experiments on the adsorption of niobium and tantalum from H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>-HF solutions were carried out at 18°C under dynamic conditions in organic glass columns with the anionites in the SO<sub>4</sub> form. Quantitative relations were established between the adsorptivity and capacity before breakthrough and the sulfuric and hydrofluoric acid concentration. The elution of niobium and tantalum from the anionites by water and solutions of various chemical composition was investigated, and it was found that niobium, in contrast to tantalum, is eluted very well from all the anionites by 1-4 N solutions of ammonium chloride. The difference in the eluting capacity of unacidified ammonium chloride solutions in relation to adsorbed niobium

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

NALETOV, N., prof.; BOL'SHAKOV, A., dotsent; SIRAKOV, V.; FOMIN, A.

Histological changes in meat occurring during the various autolysis stages  
in corning. Mias.ind. SSSR 33 [i.e.34] no.2:19-21 '63.  
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy  
promyshlennosti.  
(Meat, Salt--Testing).

SIMAKOV, A.

This is the way competitions of rowers are conducted. Voen. znan. 41  
no. 8442 Ag '65. (MRA 18:7)

SIMAKOV, V.; SOLNTSEV, G.

Soviet-Austrian trade in a new up surge. Vnesh. torg. 41 no. 1:14-  
16 '61. (MIRA 14:1)  
(Russia—Commerce—Austria) (Austria—Commerce—Russia)

SIRAKOV, V

Educational mod. is for all-round sea contests. Voen.  
znan. 38 no.2:35 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Soviet periodicals)

AUTHOR: Simekov, V.A., Mining Engineer 50V-127-58-9-18/20

TITLE: V.Ye. Lopushanskiy, A.F. Platonov. Reference Book for Mining Foremen (V.Ye. Lopushanskiy, A.F. Platonov. Spravochnik gornogo mestera) Second edition, Metallurgizdat, 1957, 415 pp., 275 figures. Edition 15,000. Price 9 r. 90 kop. (Izdaniye vtoroye. Metallurgizdat, 1957, 415 str., 257 ris. Tirazh 15,000. Tsena 9 r. 90 k.)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 9, pp 76-79 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a review of the abovementioned book.

ASSOCIATION: Institut gornogo dela AN SSSR (The Institute of Mining Industry of AS USSR)

1. Mining industry--USSR 2. Personnel--Study and teaching

Card 1/1

SIMAKOV, V.A., inzh.

Criteria characterizing impoverishment of ore in mining. Mauch.  
soob. IGD 11:48-55 '61. (MIRA 16:4)

(Mining engineering) (Ores)

AGOSHKOV, M.I.; SIMAKOV, V.A., goryyy inzh.; TEPPOGOsov, Z.A.,  
red.; STEPANYUK, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Criteria and direct methods of determining losses and  
depletions in the mining of ore deposits] Kriterii i priamye  
metody opredeleniya poter' i razubozhivaniia pri razrabotke  
rudnykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn.  
informatsii, 1961. 39 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Agoshkov).  
(Mine examination)  
(Ores--Sampling and estimation)

SIMAKOV, V.A.

Effect of ore loss and the admixture of enclosing rocks during  
mining on the economic aspects of metal production. Izv. vys.  
ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 5 no.2:141-149 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut gornogo dela AN SSSR.  
(Mining industry and finance)

SIMAKOV, V.A. (Moskva); KUZ'MIN, V.S. (Moskva)

Experience in the use of electron computers in analyzing methods  
of mining Krivoy Rog iron ore deposits. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn.  
nauk. Met. i gor. delo no.2:153-160 Mr.-"p '63. (MIRA 16:10)

AGUDINOV, I. I.; GUSAROV, V. V., inzh.; PANFILOV, Ye. I., inzh.;  
SPIAKOV, V. A., inzh.

{Establishing standards for operating expenses depending  
on the width of the stoping area in mining thin seams;  
report at the conference on problems of finding efficient  
methods of mining coal deposits held in Irkutsk, June 4-6,  
1963) Normirovaniye trudovykh zatrat v zavisimosti ot shiriny  
ochistnogo prostranstva pri razrabotke tonkikh zhil; doklad  
na soveshchaniye po voprosam izyskanija effektivnykh sposobov  
razrabotki zhil'nykh mestorezhdennii v g. Irkutске (4-6 iunia  
1963 g.) Moskva, Inst. gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinskogo,  
1963. 15 p. (MIRA 18:5)

SIMAKOV, V.

New boring machine. Sov.shakht. 12 no.12:14 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Starshiy inzh. normativno-issledovatel'skoy stantsii kombinata Karagandaugol'.

AGOSHKOV, M.I.; SIMAKOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHUDAKOV, V.V., gornyy inzh.;  
PANFILOV, Ye.I., gornyy inzh.

Reducing the working thickness is the principle task in improving  
the mining of lode deposits. Gor. zhur. no.6:3-8 Je '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A. Skochinskogo. 2. Chlen-korrespondent  
AN SSSR (for Agoshkov).

MATONIN, P.K.; MONASTYREV, N.S.; SIMAKOV, V.A.

Making 1,803 meters of mining in 31 workdays at the mine No. 122  
of the "Karagandaugol'" Combine. Shakht. stroi. 9 no.7:5-9 Jl '65,  
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Glavnnyy inzh. kombinata Karagandaugol' (for Matonin).
2. Nachal'nik Nauchno-issledovatel'skoy stantsii kombinata  
Karagandaugol' (for Monastyrev). 3. Starshiy inzh. Nauchno-  
issledovatel'skoy stantsii kombinata Karagandaugol' (for  
Simakov).

BOCHAROV, V.I., inzh., otv. za vypusk. Prinimali uchastiye: SHESTAKOV,  
A.N., inzh.; PROLOV, K.I., inzh.; SYSOYENKO, N.A., inzh.;  
MOISEYeva, V.O., inzh.; SIMAKOV, V.I., tekhnik; SEROV, V.I.,  
tekhnik; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Album of drawings of electric machinery of the N8 and VL23  
electric locomotives] Al'bom chertezhei elektricheskikh mashin  
elektrovozov N8 i VL23. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr. ob'edi-  
nenie M-va putei soobshcheniiia, 1960. 325 p. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Novocherkasskiy elektrovozostroitel'nyy zavod.  
(Electric locomotives)

BOCHAROV, V.I., inzh., otv. za vypusk; SHESTAKOV, A.N., inzh.;  
FROLOV, K.I., inzh.; SOTNIKOV, I.A., inzh.; SYSOYENKO,  
N.A., inzh.; MOISEYEVA, V.G., inzh.; SHAKOV, V.M.,  
inzh.; PREDKOV, A.G., inzh.; KHITROVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Album of drawings of electric machinery and transformer  
equipment for the VL60 electric locomotive] Al'bom cher-  
tezhei elektricheskikh mashin i transformatornogo oboru-  
dovaniia elektrovozoza VL60. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat,  
1963. 353 p. (MIRA 16:12)

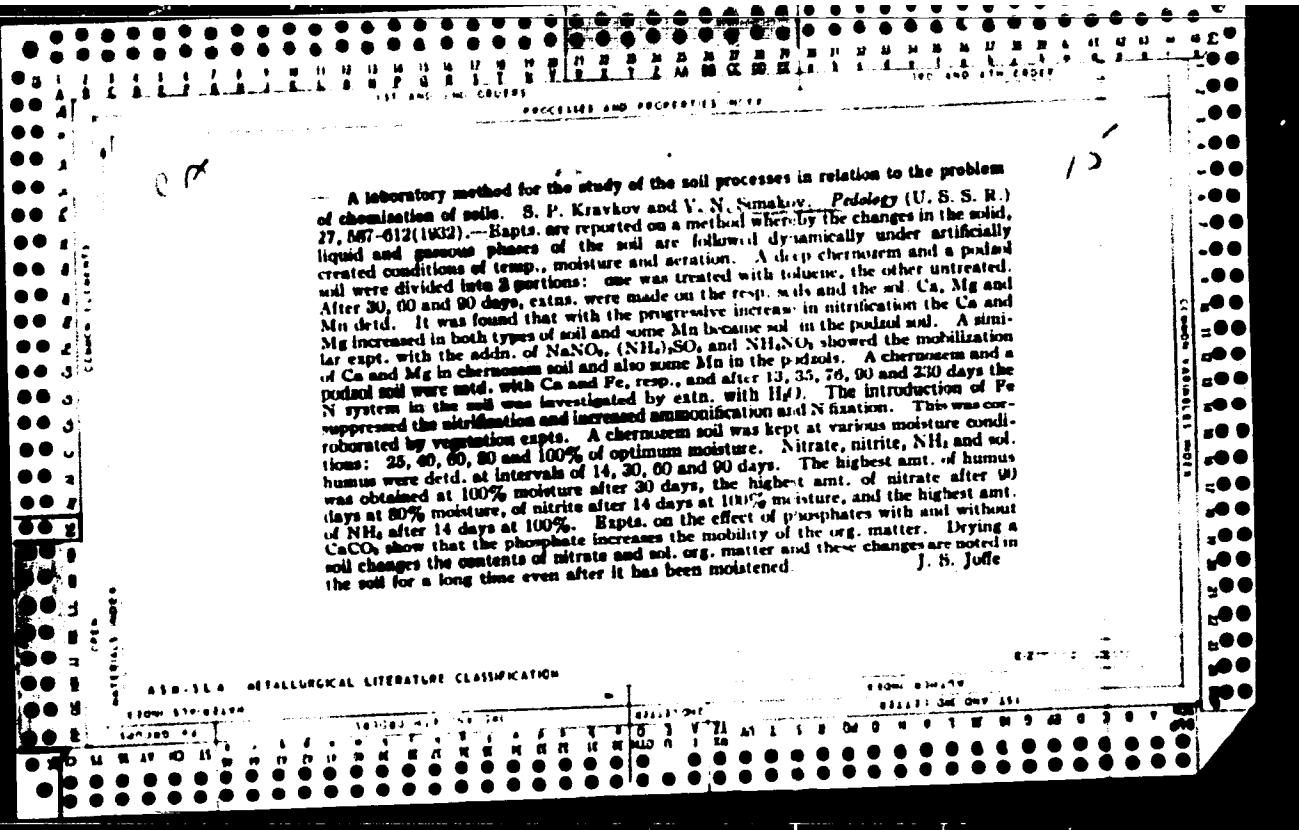
1. Novocherkasskiy elektrovozostroitel'nyy zavod.  
(Electric locomotives--Design and construction)

*Additional data on the mutual coagulation of colloids in the soil.* V. N. Stranskij. *Proceedings 24, No. 1-2, 22-77* (in German) 74 (1929). S. tested out the effect of Mn<sup>2+</sup> on the mutual coagulation of Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub> at which mutual coagulation would take place. He found that the zone of coagulation is at a point between 0.577 and 1.227 moles of Mn<sup>2+</sup> for 1 mole of Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub>. Mutual coagulation of Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub> and SiO<sub>2</sub> takes place within narrow limits: from 2.757 to 3.483 moles of SiO<sub>2</sub> for 1 mole

of  $\text{Fe(OH)}_3$ . With an excess of  $\text{Fe(OH)}_3$ , the mist becomes p.m., whereas with an excess of  $\text{MnO}_4^-$ , the mist becomes neg. Mutual coagulation of  $\text{Fe(OH)}_3$  and  $\text{Na}-\text{mild}$  null suspension takes place within a definite zone; for 1  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  (by weight) it takes 3.753-  
0.043 unit weights of  $\text{Na}-\text{mild}$  soln. Two zones were noted at which a stable mist of the 2 colloids persists: either an excess of  $\text{Fe(OH)}_3$  or of the null suspension. These mists behave differently towards electrolytes; with an excess of the null suspension the point of coagulation with an electrolyte is equal to that of a pure suspension. With an excess of  $\text{Fe(OH)}_3$ , the mist, is sensitive to the anions. Mutual coagulation of  $\text{Al(OH)}_3$  and  $\text{NaCl}$  takes place as follows: It takes 1 mole of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  to 0.082-0.447 of a mole of  $\text{MnO}_4^-$ , or for 1 mole of  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  it takes 2.337-11.765 moles of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ . A comparison with the  $\text{Fe(OH)}_3$  sol shows that 1 mole  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  will take 0.813-1.723 moles of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  against 2.337-11.764 moles of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ . Thus, the  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  is 6.6 times as effective for the  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  as for the  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ . With  $\text{NaCl}$ , the relation is 1  $\text{NaCl}$  to 0.877-1.312  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , whereas with  $\text{NaCl}$ , the relation is 1  $\text{NaCl}$  to 0.200-0.303  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ . With the null suspension the relation is: 1 unit weight of suspension to 0.248-0.410 unit weights of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ . Just as with  $\text{Fe(OH)}_3$ , an excess of  $\text{Al(OH)}_3$  in the mist is sensitive to anions, but the proportions are not the same as for the  $\text{Fe(OH)}_3$ . From the data obtained calcs. were made for the coagulation values of each sol in terms of another or a combination of them. Thus from the  $\text{Fe(OH)}_3$  data 1 mole of  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  = 2.813  $\text{NaCl}$ , or 1  $\text{NaCl}$  = 0.346  $\text{MnO}_4^-$ . From the  $\text{Al(OH)}_3$  data 1  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  = 3.753  $\text{NaCl}$ , or 1  $\text{NaCl}$  = 0.284  $\text{MnO}_4^-$ . By combining 2, 3, 4 or more sols of the same charge, the amt. of the sol of the opposite charge can be calcd. by taking the figures for each individual sol. Numerous examples and calcs. are given.

J. S. JONES

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001550620006-6"



The influence of saturating the absorbing complex with iron on the biochemical processes in the soil. V. N. Sizakov and A. I. Izmakova. *Padobiologiya* (U.S.S.R.) 20, 170-184 (1933).—Soils satd. with Fe change the N regime: accumulation of nitrate ceases, but that of NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> continues; N fixation increases; nitrification is at a standstill. The soils satd. with Fe contain no sol. Ca even after 11 months of incubation.

I. S. Table

SIMAYOV, V.N.

vody Dnepra poidut v stepi. *[The waters of Dnieper will flow into the steppes]*.  
(Nauka i zhizn', 1950, no. 11, p. 15-16, map). DLC: Q4.N43

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communication, A Bibliography, Library of Congress,  
Preference Department, Washington, 1:52, Unclassified.

SIMAKOV, V.N.

The absorption of organic compounds in soil. II. V. N. Simakov. *Lichnye Zapiski, Leningrad. Gosudarst. Univ. im. Comitova*, No. 140, Ser. Biol. Nauk No. 27, 86-117 (1951).—The absorption of glycine was studied in the following soils: podzol, black soil, and terra rossa. The amt. of glycine absorbed was detd. by extrn. of the soil sample and titration for both the COOH and NH<sub>2</sub> groups. Glycine was absorbed more readily by black soil and terra rossa than by podzol. This was shown to be due to varying degrees of granulation of the soil. The absorption was carried out with solns. of varying pH values. The data indicated that absorption took place most readily at a pH of 5.98 at which glycine is at its isoelectric point. The absorption takes place in 2 steps, namely, a neutralization step followed by complex formation with the sesquioxide present in the soil. The absorption of asparagine in the same 3 soils was also studied. Again, black soil and terra rossa showed similar absorption characteristics. The absorption of asparagine follows the same pattern as that of glycine, but takes place with greater speed. The difference of speed of absorption of the various amino acids depends on their speed of dissociation. Luet G. Merritt

SIMAKOV, V.N.

Movement of organic matter in soils. Uch.zap.Len.un. no.174:3-38<sup>154</sup>.  
(Soils) (MIRA 8:4)

SIMAKOV, V.N.

J-3

USSR/Soil Science - Mineral Fertilizers.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhar - Blz., No 2, 1958, 5796

Author : Simakov, V.N.

Inst : Leningrad State University

Title : On the Question of Improving the Effectiveness of Liming  
Podzolic Soils by Applying Gypsum to Them.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. LGU, 1956, No 221, 111-130

Abstract : On the basis of laboratory work and preliminary field experiments the author indicates the advisability of adding gypsum when liming podzolic soils. It increases the effectiveness of the lime and permits acid soils to become saturated more quickly.

Card 1/1

SIMAKOV, V.N.

Using phenylanthranilic acid in I.V.Tiurin's method of determining  
humus. Pochvovedenie no.8:72-73 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Leningradskiy ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni  
A.A.Zhdanova, Kafedra pochvovedeniya.  
(Humus) (Soils--Analysis) (Anthranilic acid)

SIMAKOV, V.N.

*R*  
464g  
~~The use of phenylanthranilic acid as an indicator in the determination of humus by the Tyurin method. V. N. Simakov. Vestn Leningrad. Univ. 12, No. 3, Ser. Est. No. 1, 141-30 (1957). Digest a 0.1-0.5-g. soil sample according to the Tyurin method (cf. Pochvovedenie 931, No. 5-6) in a soln. of  $K_2Cr_2O_7 + H_2SO_4$ . With phenylanthranilic acid as an indicator titrate the  $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$  remaining with 0.2*N* soln. Mohr's salt to a color change of blue or violet to green; use an ignited sample of the soil as a blank. The results obtained by the proposed method of titration in a large number of tests were in complete agreement with the parallel results obtained by the original Tyurin method. R.S.I.~~

LEONARD, M.; LARSON, C.; LINDENHOLM, T.; ROCH-BIN, M.;

(Dow-Edwards, Jr., Miller, 1970-1958) (Dow-Edwards, Jr., Miller, 1970-1958)

SIMAKOV, V.N., prof., otv.red.; PETROVICHEVA, O.I., red.; VODOLAGINA,  
S.D., tekhn.red.

[Soils and their fertility] Pochvy i ikh plodorodie; sbornik  
statei. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr.univ., 1960. 174 p.  
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Leningrad. Universitet.  
(Soil fertility)

... , V.I.; TSYKALOV, V.I.

1. Attached hereto and made aforesaid is a copy of the application  
of the USSR to the International Court of Justice  
in Geneva, Switzerland, dated 10th June 1953 (1).  
(Colls-- 1.4; 1.1) (Russia)

BLAGOVILOV, N.L.; SIMAKOV, V.N.; PONOMAREVA, V.V.; MIRCHENKO, A.I.;  
ALEKSANDROVA, L.N.; SOKLOV, N.N.; ROZHNOVA, T.A.; TSYGANEKO,  
A.F.; MIKHAYLOVSKAYA, O.N.; PETROV, A.P.; KHANTULEV, A.A.;  
SAPOZHNIKOV, N.A.

Zinaida Ill'evna Shokal'skaia obituary. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va  
93 no.4:347-348 J1 - Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Shokal'skaia, Zinaida Ill'evna, d. 1961)

SIMAKOV, V. N.; ABDUZHALALOV, A.

Comparative study of the effectiveness of soil claying in the  
"dry" and "wet" sands of Leningrad Province. Vest. LGU. 16 no.21:  
121-130 '61. (MIRA 14:11)  
(Leningrad Province—Soil fertility)  
(Clay)

SIMAKOV, V.N., prof., otv. red.; PETROVICHEVA, O.L., red.;  
YELIZAROVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Natural conditions and agricultural problems in the North-  
western U.S.S.R.] Prirodnye usloviia i voprosy zemledeliia na  
Severo-Zapade SSSR. Leningrad, 1962. 90 p. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Russia, Northwestern--Agriculture)

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TUYEV, N.N.; SIMAKOV, V.N.; LAVROV, B.B.

Study of molybdenum (VI) complex formation with specific humic  
and some carboxylic acids by the infrared spectroscopy method.  
Vest. IGU 20 no.3:126-137 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

SIMAKOV, V.N., prof., otv. red.; MATVEYEVA, V.V., red.

[Soil and geobotanical research in the Northwest of the  
U.S.S.R.] Agropochvennye i geobotanicheskie issledovaniia  
Severo-Zapada SSSR; sbornik statei. Leningrad, 1965. 134 p.  
(MIRA 18:5)

i. Leningrad. Universitet.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550620006-6

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550620006-6"

PELLENK, Marsel' [Pellenc, M.]; BOCHKOVA, V.I. [translator]; SIMAKOV,  
V.S. [translator]; LYUBIMOVA, V.V., red.; KELAREV, L.V., red.;  
IOVLEVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[France with her back to the wall] Frantsiia, prizhataia k stene.  
Pod red. i s predstl. V.V.Liubimovo. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.  
lit-ry, 1958. 174 p. [Translated from the French] (MIRA 12:5)  
(France--Economic conditions)

L 30085-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6010068 SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/66/000/003/0091/0096

AUTHOR: Simakov, V. S.; Tarakanov, Yu. A.ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut fiziki Zemli  
Akademiya nauk SSSR)

TITLE: The theory of a torsion balance on a moving platform

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika Zemli, no. 3, 1966, 91-96

TOPIC TAGS: gravimetry, gravity, ~~inertial~~, torsion ~~strength~~, ~~inertia~~ acceleration,  
~~gradiometer~~ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the behavior of proposed models of a vertical (gravity) gradiometer on a moving platform to determine the nature and magnitude of the errors affecting the sensing system of the instrument. The design investigated is based on the torsion balance principle. It was found that the gradiometer is not sensitive to transferred accelerations if the center of gravity of the balance beam coincides with the pivotal axis and the weights can move only along the walls of the instrument casing. Even an ideal gradiometer system installed on a moving platform is not free of perturbations. When the bob threads deviate from the plumb line under the influence of horizontally transferred accelerations of the platform, the gradiometer becomes highly sensitive to the force of gravity. The measurement of the vertical gradient may be conducted in a coupled system in which the bob threads retain a constant position relative to the instrument casing; in this case, the

Card 1/2

UDC 550.881

L  
ACC NR: AP6010068

influence of the force of gravity is excluded completely, and the influence of errors is considerably reduced. However, even in this case, the registration of the vertical gradient of gravity will be perturbed. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt some method of filtration, as in the case of gravity measurements. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 17 formulas. [08]

SUB CODE: 14 / SUBM DATE: 10Apr65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 001 / ATD PRESS:

5012

Card 2/2 CC

L 23908-65 EWT(1)/T/EED(b)-3 Pae-2 IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5002968

S/0317/64/000/012/0028/0032

AUTHOR: Simakov, Ye. (Engineer, Lieutenant colonel)

TITLE: Reconnaissance observer in the air

SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniye, no. 12, 1964, 28-32

TOPIC TAGS: aerial photography, automatic camera, camera, aerial camera/ AFA 34 OK,  
aerial camera

ABSTRACT: The development of aerial photoreconnaissance equipment and techniques in the SSSR is reviewed. Modern methods are characterized by the strategy of obtaining transverse overlaps of two bands of aerial photographs taken along the axis of flight. The method is shown schematically in Fig. 1 on the Enclosures. The requirements of the photographic equipment necessary for execution of transverse overlap are also reviewed. Figure 2 on the Enclosures is a diagram of the interaction of the working parts of the aerial camera AFA-34 OK. The author discusses the automatic control of film speed, degree of exposure, and other technological problems, including the occurrence of adverse conditions caused by weather and enemy action. The positioning of reconnaissance equipment within the observer

Cord 1/5

L 23908-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002968

O  
aircraft is shown in Fig. 3 on the Enclosures. The use of electronic computers for both in-flight control and photographic processing was mentioned as the topic of current research efforts. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 equation.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 03

SUB CODES:

ES

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/5

SIMAKOV, Ye.A., inzh.

Couplings for ventilation pipes. Sudostroenie 24 no.12:21-25  
D '58. (MIRA 12:2)  
(Marine pipefitting)

L 8094-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EJP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) 3/2/66  
ACC NR: AP5027136 SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/65/020/004/0524/0530

AUTHOR: Simakov, Yu. P.; Gel'd, P. V.; Steynberg, M. M.; Gol'tsov,  
V. A. 44.5 44.5 66 66

ORG: Ural Polytechnic Institute im. S. M. Kirov (Ural'skiy polite-  
khnicheskiy institut) 44.5 44.5 66 66

TITLE: The effect of ordering on the hydrogen permeability of Ni<sub>3</sub>Mn

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 20, no. 4, 1965, 524-530

TOPIC TAGS: permeability, hydrogen, nickel alloy, manganese alloy,  
ordered alloy

ABSTRACT: The alloy was melted in vacuum in an induction furnace from technically pure components and was poured (also in vacuum) into ingots with a cross section 40 x 40 mm. The ingots were annealed for one hour at 1100°C and forged into rods (30 x 30 mm). The alloy contained 24.82% manganese, 0.30% silicon, 0.05% carbon, 0.03% phosphorous, and 0.006% sulfur. The degree of ordering of the samples, subjected to different treatments, was evaluated on the basis of the results of dilatometric and magnetic tests. The hydrogen permeability was studied on film type samples by the steady state flow method. These studies showed that the ordering temperature of the alloy agreed well with

UDC: 519.12+669.788

Card 1/3

L 8094-66

ACC NR: AP5027136

literature data near 520°C. The kinetics of the ordering process of the alloy was further studied at various temperatures. Before the experimental tests, the diffusion samples were heated to 1000°, held at this temperature for one hour, quenched in water, and then ordered for 12 (or 100) hours at 460°. The hydrogen permeability was studied during stepwise heating (from 350 to 950°) and cooling. On heating from 350 to 400°, the hydrogen permeability of Ni<sub>3</sub>Mn increases noticeably. Above 400°, the temperature coefficient of hydrogen penetration falls substantially, and near 450° returns to zero. Further increase in the temperature leads to a decrease in the hydrogen permeability, which reaches a minimum at 510-520°, that is near T<sub>o</sub>. Further heating of the alloy is accompanied by a rapid increase in the hydrogen penetration rate. However, between 820 and 900°, there is observed a marked decrease in the hydrogen permeability, replaced at higher temperatures by an exponential rise of the hydrogen permeability with temperature. The anomalous changes in the hydrogen permeability of Ni<sub>3</sub>Mn during heating and cooling are bound up with the destruction and formation of long-range order, and are determined by the kinetic characteristics of these processes. An ordered alloy has a higher hydrogen permeability than an unordered one. Above the temperature of the "order-unorder" transition, the rate of hydrogen penetration depends on the temperature in a complicated fashion and obeys an exponential

Card 2/3

L 8094-66  
ACC NR: AP-5027136

relationship only above 900°. It can be assumed that the anomalous changes in the hydrogen permeability above T<sub>c</sub> are bound up with the nature of the short-range order, and with the degree of the defectiveness of the lattice of the alloy. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: MM/ SUBM DATE: 30Nov64/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 005

Card 3/3 p<sup>v</sup>)

L 18744-66 EVT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/HW  
ACC NR: AF6005148

SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/021/001/0148/0150

AUTHOR: Gel'd, P. V.; Simakov, Yu. P.; Shteynberg, M. M.; Gol'tsov, V. A.

ORG: Ural Polytechnic Institute im. S. M. Kirov (Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Effect of ordering on the hydrogen absorption of the alloys of iron with cobalt

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniya, v. 21, no. 1, 1966, 148-150

TOPIC TAGS: ordered alloy, iron alloy, cobalt alloy, second order phase transition, hydrogen, temperature dependence

ABSTRACT: The statistical theory of the diffusion (and absorption) of interstitial atoms in the lattices of the alloys undergoing ordering processes claims that the anomalies of the temperature dependence of the diffusion coefficient D in the neighborhood of the temperature  $T_0$  of the order  $\neq$  disorder transformation differ depending on whether the phase transformation is of the first or of the second kind. In the former case a sharp change in D and in the activation energy E of the process is to be expected whereas in the latter case only a change in E is to be expected. To verify whether the conclusions of this theory apply to alloys in which ordering occurs as a phase transformation of the second kind, the authors investigated hydrogen absorption in FeCo alloys (FeCo; FeCo + 1.8% V; Fe + 60% Co) by means of techniques

UDC: 548.53

Card 1/3

55-  
B

L 18744-66  
ACC NR: AP6005148

described earlier (Simakov, Yu. P., et al. FMM, 1965. 20, 4, 524; Ryabov, R. A., Gel'd, P. V. FMM, 1957, 4, 289; 1959, 7, 733). Repeated measurements of the rate of penetration of hydrogen into the equiatomic alloy FeCo showed that in the 700-720°C temperature region, which is sufficiently close to  $T_0$ , the curve of the temperature dependence of hydrogen absorption undergoes a sharp inflection; at temperatures below  $T_0$  the alloy's ability to absorb hydrogen decreases much more rapidly; thus, there is no discontinuity in the temperature dependence of hydrogen absorption for the FeCo alloy in the neighborhood of  $T_0$  and the inflection of the experimental curve is due to the change in diffusion parameters. Similar results were obtained for the alloys FeCo + 1.8% V and Fe + 60% Co. In all these cases the degree of short-range order was found to increase on cooling of the alloy below  $T_0$ . Hence, when discussing the temperature dependence of hydrogen absorption for  $T < T_0$ , it is pointless to speak of the activation energy of the process as a quantity characterizing a fixed potential barrier. These experimental findings indicate that during the ordering of FeCo alloys the temperature coefficient of hydrogen absorption markedly increases. It is important to note that a reversed pattern was observed for Ni<sub>3</sub>Mn (an alloy in which the ordering process takes place as a phase transformation of the first kind): ordering led to an increase in its hydrogen absorption and decrease in its temperature coefficient. Thus, the pattern of variation in the ability to absorb hydrogen in the neighborhood of  $T_0$  essentially depends on whether the ordering process is a phase transformation of the first or second kind. It is worth noting that a distinctive change in the rate of hydrogen absorption was observed between 350 and 500°C during

Card 2/3

L 18744-66  
ACC NR: AP6005148

the study of both the equiatomic (Fig. 1) and other FeCo alloys; as is known, it is exactly within this range of temperatures that anomalies in various other physical properties of the alloys have previously been observed. This phenomenon may be associated with the ordering kinetics; at any rate, it deserves further investigation. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20/ SUBM DATE: 25Mar65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3 SPP

BARAMBOYM, N.K., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, prof.; SIMAKOV, Yu.S., assistent

Mechanical synthesis in the medium of crystallized monomers.  
Nauch. trudy MTIIP no.30:188-191 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii Moskovsogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

L 23330-66 EWT(m)/EMP(j)/T WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6006976

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/002/0235/0.39

AUTHORS: Baramboym, N. K.; Simakov, Yu. S.ORG: Moscow Technological Institute for Light Industry (Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti) *44-5a* 42TITLE: Mechanical synthesis of copolymers in frozen solutions 39

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 2, 1966, 235-239 13

TOPIC TAGS: copolymerization, free radical, polyamide/ AK 60/40 polyamide

ABSTRACT: Free radicals formed during the dispersion process of a frozen solution of polymer and monomer have been employed in mechanical synthesis of copolymers. Mixed polyamide AK 60/40 (I) served as polymer-initiator, and acrylic acid (II) served as monomer-solvent. A 25% solution of I in II, prepared at room temperature, was frozen in liquid nitrogen or dry ice and dispersed in a vibrating mill. A solid, colorless product was formed after one minute. Dispersion in water yielded ~ 70% of a gel-like insoluble copolymer which is apparently a mixture of block and graft copolymers. Free radical mechanism of the copolymerization process is supported by inhibition of copolymerization in the presence of quinone, as can be seen in Fig. 1. However, a partial ionic mechanism is not excluded. This mechanism of mechanical copolymerization seems to be general for cross-linked systems.

Card 1/2

UDC: 541.64

L 23330-66

ACC NR: AP6006976

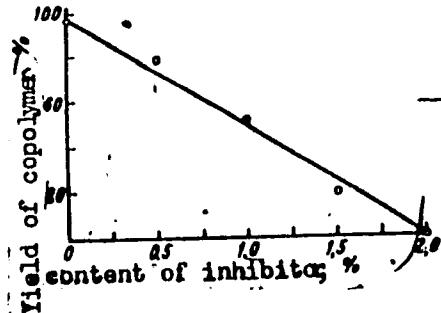


Fig. 1. Yield of mechanical copolymer polyamide-polyacrylic acid as a function of the amount of inhibitor in the initial solution. 15  
3

Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/

SUBM DATE: 23Feb65/

ORIG REF: 008/

OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 Fy

KHUDOROZHKOY, I.P., inzh.; SIMAKOV, Yu. V., inzh.; NESTEROV, G.S., inzh.  
BAZILEVICH, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Automatic control of the speed of sintering machine operations.  
Metallurg 5 no. 12-2-4 D '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat i Uralmekhanobr.  
(Sintering--Equipment and supplies) (Automatic control)

RYAZANTSEV, A.P., inzh.; SIMAKOV, Yu.V., inzh; BAZILEVICH, S.V., kand.tekhn.  
nauk

Improving the sintering process. Metallurg 6 no.3:4-5 Mr '61.  
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.  
(Sintering)

BUSYGIN, V.A.; SIMAKOV, Yu.V.; BAZILEVICH, S.V.; MAYZEL', G.M.

Automatic control of sintering charge moisture. Stal' 22  
(MIRA 15:10)  
no.10:880-882 O'62.

i. Nizhni Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.  
(sintering) (Automatic control)

SIMAKOVA, A.N.

Interfactory school on the automatization of pulp cooking. Bum.  
prom. 35 no.9:32 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Glavnnyy spetsialist Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-tekhnicheskogo  
komiteta Soveta Ministrov RSFSR.  
(Woodpulp industry—Study and teaching)  
(Automatic control)

SIMAKOVA, A.N.

Problems arising in the mechanization of operations performed at  
roadsteads, timber yards, and forest depots are on the agenda.  
Bum.prom. 35 no.11:27 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Glvnyy spetsialist gruppy bumashnoy i derevoobrabatyvayushchey  
promyshlennosti Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-tehnicheskogo komiteta  
Soveta Ministrov RSFSR.  
(Wood-using industries—Equipment and supplies)

NEC NIKHIN, Vladimir Nikolayevich; KOMAROVSKIY, Lev Yevseyevich;  
SIMAKOVA, A.N., red.

[Manufacture of thin technical paper] Proizvodstvo tonkikh  
tekhnicheskikh bumag. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshlennost',  
1965. 218 p.  
(MIRA 18:7)

SOLOMKO, Vasiliy Savvich; VASENKO, A.V., retsenzent; SERDYUKOV,  
E.P., retsenzent; SIMAKOVA, A.N., red.; KHIVRICH, Ye.D.,  
red. izd-va; SHIBKOVA, N.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Woodpulp and paper industry in Finland] Tselliulozno-bumazhnaia  
promyshlennost' Finliandii. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962. 538 p.  
(MIRA 15:12)

(Finland--Woodpulp industry) (Finland--Paper industry)

L 24437-66 EWT(m)/ENR(n)/T/EMP(t) JD/JH

ACC NR: AT6006481

SOURCE CODE: UR/2680/65/000/024/0172/0176

AUTHORS: Layner, D. I.; Ostrovskaya, L. M.; Simakova, A. S.

67

B+1

ORG: State Scientific Research and Design Institute of Alloys and Nonferrous Metalworking, Moscow (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektornyy institut splavov i obrabotki tsvetnykh metallov)

TITLE: The effect of halide impurities on the electrical properties of  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_3$ - $\text{Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$  alloy

18

SOURCE: Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektornyy institut splavov i obrabotki tsvetnykh metallov. Trudy, no. 24, 1965. Metallovedeniye i obrabotka tsvetnykh metallov i splavov (Metal science and the treatment of non-ferrous metals and alloys), 172-176

TOPIC TAGS: electric conductivity, thermal emf, ternary alloy, bismuth alloy, halide, electron donor, calcium compound, cadmium compound, lithium compound, manganese compound, thallium compound

ABSTRACT: The effect of chloride salts of calcium, cadmium, magnesium, lithium, and manganese and thallium bromide in concentrations of 0.05-0.8% (by mass) on the properties of a ternary alloy of 80% (mole)  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_3$  and 20% (mole)  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$  is studied. Melts of 50 g were prepared in sealed quartz ampules at 700°C. All of

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the substances exerted a qualitatively similar effect (see Fig. 1);

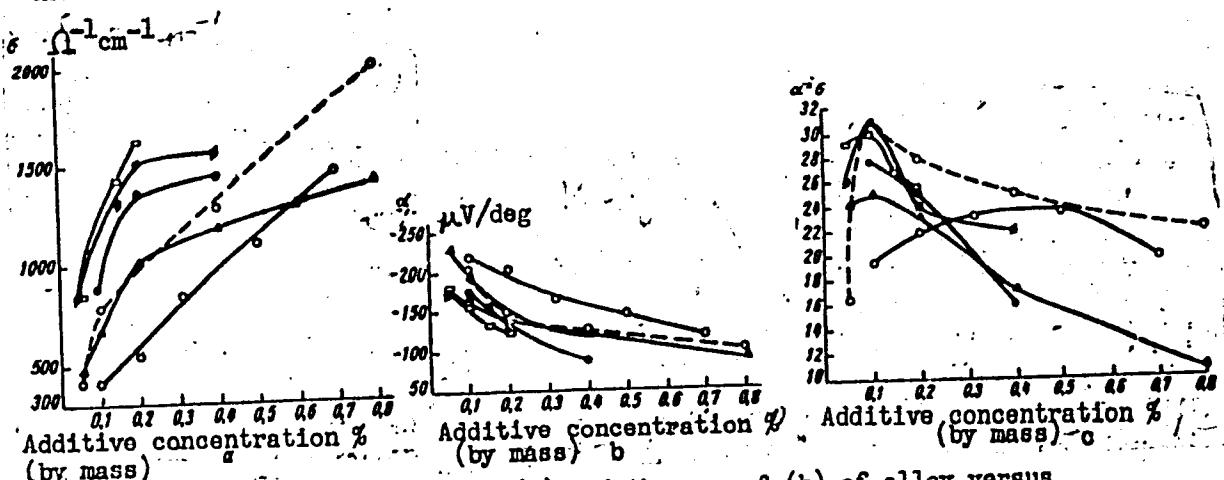


Fig. 1. Electrical conductivity (a) and thermo-emf (b) of alloy versus concentration of additive;  $\alpha^2 \sigma$  versus concentration of additive (c): o--o TlBr; —○—○ CaCl<sub>2</sub>; -▲-▲ CdCl<sub>2</sub>; -◆-◆ MnCl<sub>2</sub>; □-□ MgCl<sub>2</sub>; -●-● LiCl.

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they all dissolved in the alloy and formed very effective donor additives. Only the alloys with an addition of  $\text{CaCl}_2$  were found to be stable; the properties of the others were greatly lowered during the first 20--30 days, regardless of storage conditions. Cadmium chloride is recommended as a protective alloy flux. Orig. art. has: 2 graphs and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 3/3 add

NOVIKOV, I.M.; SAPRONOV, V.A.; ONISHENKO, Z.V.; SIMAKOVA, E.P.;  
BEL'SKAYA, Yu.R.; BALASHOVA, T.L.; Prinimali uchastiye:  
KALINICHENKO, V.N.; LITVINENKO, L.A.

Granulation of butadiene-styrene and natural rubber in the  
Dnepropetrovsk Rubber Tire Plant. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.12:  
44-48 D '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy shinnyy zavod (for all except Kalinichenko,  
Litvinenko). 2. Dnepropetrovskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'-  
skogo instituta shinnoy promyshlennosti (for Kalinichenko,  
Litvinenko).

SHCHICHKO, Z.V. [Shchychko, Z.V.]; SIMAKOVA, E.P. [Symekova, E.P.];  
BOGUS'AVSKIY, D.B. [Boguslav's'kiy, D.B.]; BLOKH, G.A. [Blokh,  
H.A.], doktor khim. nauk; PIVOVAROVA, Yu.V. [Pyvovarova, Yu.V.];  
BOROLUSHKINA, Kh.N.

Increasing the strength of the bonds between the elements of  
automobile tires. Khim. prom. no.4:21-22 O-D '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

BEZOMGER, E.N.; SISAKYAN, N.M.; SIMAKOVA, I.M.

Nitrogenous components of lipoids in plastid lipoproteins. Biokhimia  
24 no.5:876-884 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.  
(LIPIDS) (PLANTS--METABOLISM)

STRAKOVA, I. M., REINHOLD, H. H.

"Amino Acids as Nitrogenous Components of the Lipoids of Plants."

report submitted for the First Conference on the problems of Cyto and  
Histochemistry, Moscow, 19-21 Dec 1960.

Laboratory of Enzymology of the Institute of Biochemistry Imeni A. N. Bakh,  
Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow.

SIVOV, I. V., and BEZINGER, YF. N. (USSR)

"Amino Acids as Nitrogenous Components of Plant Lipids."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,  
Moscow, 10-16 July 1961

NIMAKOVA, I.M.; SISAKYAN, N.M., akademik

Nucleopeptides in plants. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.4:971-974 Ap '65.  
(MIRA 18:5)

1 Institut bichimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR.

S/078/61/006/009/010/010  
B127/B101

AUTHORS: Tret'yakov Yu. D., Simakova L. K.  
TITLE: Solubility isotherms in the system Fe, Mn, Cu( $\text{NH}_4$ )<sub>2</sub> $\text{SO}_4$   
- H<sub>2</sub>O at 40°C  
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 9, 1961, 2203-2209

TEXT: The authors used Mohr salt and copper, manganese, and ammonium sulfates as starting materials. The method of V. G. Khiopin(Tr. Gos. Radiyevogo in-ta, 4, 34 (1938)) and G. I. Gorshteyn, N. I. Silant'yeva (Zh. obshch. khimii, 24, 29(1954)) was used to establish equilibrium between the liquid and the solid phase. Temperature was regulated by a Vobser thermostat. The Fe<sup>2+</sup> concentration in the mother liquor was determined by permanganometric titration, and that of Mn<sup>2+</sup> by the chlorate method. Data on the equilibrium are given in tables. The composition of the systems studied can be expressed by the following equation:  $x/a+y/b+z/c=1$ , where a, b, and c are the solubility of the pure salts of Fe, Mn, and Cu; x, y, and z are the concentrations of their salts in saturated solution. Finally, Card 1/5

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the following formulas are obtained:  $D_{eq}(A/B+C)^{-0.693-0.1244 B/(B+C)-1.478 B/(B+C)^2}$  and  $D_{eq}(C/A+B)^{1.44+0.3047(B/(B+A))+1.945(B/B+A))^2}$ . (The symbols are explained in the legend). G. I. Gorshteyn and N. I. Silant'yeva (Zh. obshch. khimii, 23, 1290(1953)) are mentioned. There are 7 figures, 3 tables, and 8 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to English-language publication reads as follows: P. W. Beck, K. E. Matteson. U. S. Pat., 2, 818, 387; Dec. 31, 1957.

SUBMITTED: July 27, 1960

Card 2/5

AFANAS'YEV, V.K.; SIMAKOVA, L.N.

The PK-114-ShG spinning and twisting machine for worsted  
manufacture. Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl.  
inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform. 18 no.3:38-40 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

SOV/133-58-11-19/25

AUTHORS: Rastorguyev, A.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences,  
Nefedov, A.A., Borzova, P.I., Belyakov, A.I. and  
Simakova, M.S., Engineers

TITLE: Low-texture cold-rolled Electrotechnical Steel  
(Maloteksturovannaya kholodnokatanaya elektrotekhnicheskaya  
stal')

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 11, pp 1023 - 1029 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to new standards, anisotropy in respect of magnetic induction along and across sheets of low-alloy steel (E1100, E1200, E1300) should not exceed 1 300 Gauss and for higher alloy steel (E3100 and E3200) - 1 600 Gauss. Anisotropy of various types of cold-rolled transformer steel reached 3 000 - 5 000 Gauss. The problem of the formation of texture in this steel was investigated by TsNIIChM (Refs 1, 2) and the results then obtained were used as a basis of the present investigation of the production of low-texture steel carried out on the Novosibirsk Works. It was found that low-alloy silicon steel (about 1.5% Si) which passed cold rolling by the usual technology (with large reductions) and the highest recrystallisation annealing (at 1 000°C) is characterised by a predominant orientation of crystallites with the edge

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**Low-texture Cold-rolled Electrotechnical Steel**

of the cube along the direction of rolling. Low-alloy two-phase silicon steel with a comparatively small anisotropy can be obtained: a) by annealing at a comparatively low temperature ( $850^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) during which neither a considerable crystal growth nor preferential orientation of crystals takes place; and b) by annealing above the critical temperature which leads to phase recrystallisation with the orientation of grains in various directions; whereupon an increase of the annealing temperature to  $1100 - 1150^{\circ}\text{C}$  promotes an increase in the size of crystals and a decrease in specific losses. The ability of steel to the formation of texture depends on the content of silicon. At a constant degree of reduction in the last cold rolling stage, steel with a higher silicon content has a more sharply pronounced texture of recrystallisation than steel with a lower silicon content. Higher alloyed single-phase steel with a comparatively low anisotropy can be obtained by applying before the final high-temperature

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